## ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. SEVEN DAYS LATER.

Great Chartist Meetings, and Tremendous Exeitement in London and the Provinces-Intionary Mousement on the Continent, and Continued Commercial Embarrassments-Political Commotions in the United Kingdon -Bill for the Protection of the British Crown and Government-Repeal Movements

in Ireland and Progress of Sedition in that Country-Alleged Disaffection of the Army -Protestant Repeal Association The latest dates received are :- From Liv-

erpool, April 15th.

The intelligence from England is highly favorable in a political point of view. The great Chartist demonstration at London pas-Bed off without disturbance. In Ireland, how-

ever, sedition was making fearful progress. Hostilities had already broken out between Denmark and her revolted provinces, resulting thus far in favor of the Danish govern-

Vast military preparations were in progres in Russia and France. A revolution had taken place in the Hesse

capital. The city was in the hands of the people, who have declared for a Republic, and compelled the military to retreat. The Chartist meeting was attend by 200,-

000 souls, and passed off quietly. Before the Chartist Meeting an immennumber of special constables were sworn in. The Chartist petition was sent to Parliament by the deputies selected for the pur-

There has been a meeting of the merchants of Glasgow, to break down the measure proposed by Lord Gray, to assimilate the law of Great Britain and Ireland in relation to overt nots of treason, which was carried by a large majority.

Business is dull in the manufacturing di triets Consols, 821-they had been 831. At the last intelligence from Ireland the

repeal papers were very violent. John O'Connell has had an interview with Lord John Russell, and asked large concessions. Lord John declined stating what were the intentions of the government.

The Mayor of Paris declined obedience to the demands of the working men for the dismission of the foreign operators. A procession of the workmen in Paris had been suppressed.

Archduke John expects to be elected Emperor of Germany.

In Germany the distress was increasing. The English Government expressed re gret that King Charles Albert entered Aus-

If the Italians be beaten at Mincio it is expected that France cannot preserve her

neutrality. Hostilities have broken out between Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. There had been a battle fought near Flensburg, in which the Danes were successful, and entered the city. The Prussian army were ordered into the field, to drive the Danes out of the Duchies. These events excitement throughout Europe

The Piedmontese army has been victorious paign is expected to come off near Mincio. Holland and Belgium still remain tranquil.

Metternich is at the Hague, Turkey has finally acknowledged the French

Republic Austria has professed its willingness to acknowledge the independence of Lombardy

At last dates Madrid was quiet. Hungary has declared its independence and chosen the Archduke Stephen King.

The King of Denmark had left Copenhagen to put himself at the head of the army. The Sicilian Parliament has commenced its sessions.

A revolution has occurred in Hesse, which has been declared a Republic.

The last news from Ireland is more unfavorable for the Government.

Disturbances at Havre have occurred a mong the laborers.

Large bodies of troops are concentrating on the Sardinian fuontier.

Commercial aflairs wear a better aspect in France and Belgium. Several bankers on the continent have fail-

The specie in the Bank of France has declined four millions. There is, however, a better feeling in the Paris money market.

Three per cents, 421,50c. There have been serious disturbances at Petersburg. Disturbances have also occurred

at Cologne.

[From the London Times of April 11.]

THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION. The metropolis presented yesterday a scene of unusual excitement and alarm. The determination aunounced by the members of deafening and prolonged cheers, which Mr. the Chartist National Convention to hold their O'Conner and his brother delegates acknowlaw and the constituted authorities-the mili- which burst upon the view of the delegates tary preparations, almost unparalleled for ex- at this point was certainly grand and impotent and completeness, made by the Duke at sing. the head of the army to put down any insurrectionary attempts that might be madewith which the intentions of the Chartists obstruction was offered by the police to the Mennington-common, and proceed thence sible to clear the common of the thousands to the House of Commons, the most liberal now congregated upon it. wat one time at Kennington-common does

will perhaps most fitly commence with the proceedings of the Chartist Convention. The delegates reassembled at 9 o'clock yesterday norning at the Literary and Scientific Instiute. John street, Fitzroy Square.

The Secretary (Mr. C. Doyle) said that he had received a written communication from the Police Commissioners of the metropolis stating that the national petition would be allowed to be taken to the House of Commons, but that no procession would be permitted to take place through the streets of London.

The delegates left the hall with Mr. O'Conor at their head, and took their place in the car prepared for the delegates.

THE DELEGATES' PROCESSION TO KENNING TON COMMON .- Mr. O'Connor and the principal members of the Convention were loudly cheered by the crowd, assembled outside the Institute as they took their places in the car, a large and strongly-built vehicle drawn by six horses, sufficiently large to contain upwards of 50 persons. The delegates' car was preceded by another car of the same kind, intended to convey the national petition, and drawn by four horses. Both cars had been were gaily painted and decorated with flags. banners and mottoes. Upon a large banner, Charter, viz: universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, vote by ballot, no proper qualification, payment of members, and equal electorial districts

post 10, amid the cheers of the crowd. Mr. O'Conner occupied a centre seat in the front row of the delegates, and was supported by the other members of the Chartist executive committee, Messrs, McGrath, president, C. Dovle and T. Clark. The second car was followed by Chartists on foo', eight abreast,

The cars reached the bottom of Holbornhill in safety, and here a crowd were assem- Mr. O'Connor again exhorted the meeting and others have continued to produce great bled who cheered the delegates. The shops not to damage the cause by intemperance in Farringdon street were for the most part and folly, and before he concluded obtained tion, must end in their total destruction .closed. A large concourse of persons swelled throughout Lombardy. The Austrians were the procession at the intersection of Ludgate- the law. fouled everywhere, and fled dismayed at hill and Fleet street, and the spectacle when A petition to the House of Commons, prayt arrived upon Blackfriars bridge, had bemoving mass, and the shifting sunlight of an clared dissolved. April day gave increased effect and animation to the scene. By a judicious arrangement, a strong body of Chelsea pensioners were drawn up on the city side of the bridgeand stationed on the floating pier, at such a distance from the crowd that their military clothing and accoutrements could be discerned without exposing the more feeble and superannuated forms of the pensioners to the criticism of the mob. On the Surrey side of the bridge a strong force of police was stationed, and this was the first point at which the police force presented themselves to the notice of the procession.

By the time the procession had reached the Elephant and Castle it had received great accessions of numbers from St. George's road. the Borough road, Newington causeway, and other populous thorough-fares, and, as far back as the eye could reach along the London road, the footways were crowded with persons hurrying towards the place of meeting, but forming no part of the procession .-At the Elephant and Castle a cheer was given, and from this point along the Kennington road to the common, the crowd presented the appearance of a moving mass of upwards of 10,000 persons.

It proceeded almost in silence until the cars arrived within sight of the congregated thousands already assembled upon the common. The delegates were now surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd, and received with meeting and procession in defiance of the ledged by waving their hats. The scone

societies which had already arrived were and the remarkable unanimity with which drawn up in military array at the outskirts the middle and higher classes placed their of the common with their several flacs and services at the disposal of the Government- banners, and also formed a line, through had each in turn contributed to interest large which the cars advanced to the place of meetnumbers of the population in the results of ing. The centre of the common was occuthe day's proceedings, and to increase the pied by a vast assemblage, many of whom general feeling of undefined apprehension were soon seen hurrying in rapid motion to welcome the Chartist leaders. As the cars were regarded. The weather was exceed- advanced into the centre of the common, they ingly favorable for the demonstration; no were surrounded by a crowd, which every minute became more dense, and who rent trades and other processions which left the the air with their shouts. It was evident Middlesex side of London for Kennington- that the police authorities, having permitted common; a free thorough-fare was permit-ted to all who wished to take part in the pub-body of the Chartists, had decided upon allie meeting; and yet, instead of the 300,000 lowing the meeting to be held without interpersons who we were told would assemble ruption, and that it would be next to impos-

teach 58,000, and ought not probably to Mr. Mayne, one of the Commi

Our description of the events of the day vill perhaps most fifty commence with the proceedings of the Chartist Convention. The lelegates reassembled at 9 o'clock yesterday ion would not be permitted to pass over the bridges, that the Government were prepared with means of preventing it from taking place, and were fully determined to use them if necessary. Finally, that if the promust take the responsibility of the consequences, whatever they might be. Mr. O'conner at once consented to do all that the Government wished, to abandon the procession altogether, and he gave his hand to Mr. Mayne as a pledged that he would do all in his power to induce the meeting to disperse peaceably.

On the motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by

Mr. Doyle was appointed president of the meeting, amidst very vociferous cheering. He said-Men of London: This is a sight such as was never witnessed in this vast metropolis before. Friends, I need not ask you to be peaceful in your conduct this day. need not ask you to conduct yourselves with expressly constructed for the occasion, and the greatest propriety; for, recollect that on your good conduct this day, on your peaceful but first demeanor, depends the succe at the head of the first car, in the Chartist of one of the most glorious causes ever agitacolors of alternate red, white, and green, were ted by man. (Cheers.) In that van before inscribed the "six points" of the People's you there lies a petition signed nearly 6,000,working men at least. The delegates of the people will do their duty, but they will expeet you to do yours. (Loud cheers and cries of "We will.") Mr. O'Connor will first address you. He will give you not only his own opinion and advices, but the opinion of the gentlemen composing the National Convention

Mr. O'Connor proceeded to address the meeting, dissuading them from violent and amounting to about 200 persons when the injudicious conduct. In the course of his reprocession left John street, but whose num- marks, he said-Well then, we have succeedbers received considerable accessions as they ed in holding our meeting to-day; but I must marched onwards. Proceeding down Totten- tell you that the government has taken posharn-court-road and by St. Giles' Church, session of all the bridges. I have always where a considerable number of the women been a man of determination, as you know, of that locality had assembled, the first car and a man of courage too; but how should I stopped befere the Chartist Land Company's rest in my bed to-night, if, through any inoffice. Here a short delay took place while cautious advice or expressions of mine, I made the "national petition" was being brought any of your wives wislows. How should I out and lifted upon the first car. The peti- test on my bed if I made any of those chiltion was rolled up into five huge bundles, re- dren who are dependent upon your exertions sembling bales of cotton in size, and placed fatherless? If you have any true love for upon a platform appointed to receive it on the cause—if you appreciate the trouble, the the car. This having been accomplished a- anxiety, the loss I have sustained to secure mid the cheers of the crowd, the procession its promotion, I beg of you to countenance no declaring that although Pennsylvania was was again put in motion, and slowly advan- violence this day. Therefore, my friends ced along Holborn. Most of the shops at the what the Convention have decided upon is, Western end of Holborn were closed: but no that we should not attempt to cross the the procession approached Holborn Hill, the bridges, which are guarded by armed forces shutters of very few were up, and no alarm The huge petition which you have prepared. appeared to be felt. The windows of the will be taken down to the House of Commons houses throughout the line of procession were by the executive, and I shall be there ready generally filled by spectators, mostly women. to present it, to protest against the injustice but with scarcely an exception no marks of which has this day been inflicted upon you sympathy were exhibited in the objects of the and to make your voice heard throughout the length and breadth of this land. (Lond.

by a show of hands, a promise not to violate

come very imposing. The narrower thorough- Friday night by Sir G. Gray, was unanimousfare had compressed the crowd into a vast ly agreed to, and the meeting was then de-

> The five huge bundles compromising the petition and its signatures were then deposited in two cabs, and conveyed, in the charge of the executive committe, to the House of Commons. The cars were dismantled of their persed, and in half an hour there were not hundred people left on the Common.

The military, in accordance with the well known tactics of the Doke of Wellington, remained invisible throughout the day, and no one would have dreamt that within hail almost of the spot where the Chartist demonstration took place there lay in ambush a little army of disciplined troops completely equip- Yucatan are waging a war of extermination ped and ready for action.

The Chartist Petition petition was received on Monday night. The Marquis of Lansdowne, speaking of it Lords, said feelingly and emphatically.

That it had, in the other House of Parliament, received that attention which all peti- obtain assistance from abroad. tions emanating from the people were enti-

In the House of Commons the scene was

Mr. Feargus O'Connor, amidst whose names are not appended to this large muster. The petitions pray for annual parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualificaand payment of members. I beg, sir, to state over Yucatan, yet according to our establish

The petition was accordingly read by the

Lord Morpeth rose amid much cheering, and said-Sir, my right honorable friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department would have been in his place had he not hear.) I may, however, in his absence state, that whatever may be his opinion of the sentiments contained in that petition, he does not wish that he should be considered by his absence as wanting in that respect which a petition so numerously signed was undoubtedly entitled to .- (Hear hear.)

The petition was then removed from the floor of the house by four of the messengers.

Tobacco-A tripple momento mori-Mr. Mayne, one of the Commissioners of Po-lice, requesting to have an interview with son for the stomach.



SUNBURY. SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1848. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor

E. W. CARR, Sun building, N. E. Corner of 3d

For Canal Commissioner: ISRAEL PAINTER,

Of Westmoreland County. RAIN.-On Tuesday last, we were blessed with a most refreshing rain, which continued nearly all day and night. The grain crops had already shown symptoms of

seems to be invigorated.

THE MAILS.—We are glad to that the mails from Philadelphia, by way of Pottsville, now arrive here at about o'clock in the evening of the same day. The Northumberland and Danville line 000 of people, proving beyond the possibility do not connect, but run through indepenof successful rejutation that we represent the dent of each other. The Danville line will be extended through to Williamsport.

> The last foreign news is highly interesting. The great Chartist meeting came off peaceably, for which reason, it is called by some papers, a failure. The English papers, in the language of Webster "breathe deeper and freeer" a pretty strong evidence of the great and fearful danger that was apprehended by that demonstration.

> Our readers will find this week, on the first page, an abstract of an exciting debate in the U. S. Senate, arising out of an attempt to kidnap a number of slaves at Washington and a riotous assemblage in consequence thereof, in front of the "National Era" office, an abolition paper, published at Washington. Mr. Calhoun in the course of his remarks, assailed Pennsylvania for a late act of assembly, in relation to fuopposed to slavery, she would sanction no violation of the constitution, to bring about

> > YUCATAN.

The President has transmitted to Congress, a message in relation to Yucatan .-This unfortunate Province of Mexico, has declared her Independence, and is treated by us as a neutral state of the Mexican Republic. The insurrection of the Indians, who are waging a war of extermination, against the whites, or rather mixed popula-They therefore call on our government to interpose and save them. The President says if we had troops to spare, we might occupy the country, and protect the inhabitants from the merciless Indians. The fol-

lowing is an abstract from the message :-"I submit for the consideration of Congress several communications, received at the Department of State, from M. Justo Sierra, Commissioner of Yucatan, and also a communication from the Governor of the State, retrappings, and removed to a neighboring sta- presenting the condition of extensive suffer-The vast assembly then quietly dis. ing to which their country has been reduced by the insurrection of the Indians within its limits, and asking the aid of the United

These communications present a case of human suffering and misery which cannot fail to excite the sympathy of all civilized nations. From these and other sources of information, it appears that the Indians of against the white race. In this civil war they spare neither age nor sex, but put to death The Chartists have certainly nothing to indiscriminately all who fall in their power. complain of in the manner in which their The inhabitants, panic stricken and destitute of arms, are flying before their savage pursuers towards the Coast, and their expulsion from their country or their extermination would seem to be inevitable, unless they can

In this condition they have, through their constituted authorities, implored the aid of fairs. this government to save them from destruction, offering, in case this should be granted to transfer the the "dominion and sovereignpreathless silence said :- Sir, I rise to present ty of the Peninsula" to the United States a petition, signed by 5,760,000 persons; also Similar appeals for aid and protection have another petition, signed by 100,000 persons, been made to "the Spanish and English gov- tions. ernments."

Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure with a view to the acquisition of "domain and sovereignty" that from the courtesy I have received from ed policy we could not consent to a transfer the House I shall say no more than simply of this "domain and sovereignty," either to Ashley, Senator from Arkansas. move that the petition be read by the clerk Spain, Great Britain or any other European power. In the language of President Mun roe, in his message of December, 1823, "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety." In my annual message of December 1845, I declared that nearly a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly an nounced to the world in the annual message been greatly occupied by the necessary busi- of one of my predecessors, that the "Ameriness of his department this morning. (Hear, can Continent by the free and independent condition which they assumed and maintain are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for the future colonization by any Eu-

> De Louis PHILLIPPE.—The rumor that Louis Philippe had arrived at New York. turns out to have been a hoax. The old gentleman will not leave, we presume without his household, and attendants, who are, no doubt, comfortably quartered in

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Conver will assemble at Baltimore on the 4th Monday of the present month. Its proce will be looked for with more interest probe bly, than any Convention that has ever embled for a similar purpose. Who the nominee will be is even beyond conjecture Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Cass, Mr. Dallas and Levi Woodbury are the most prominent individuals now before the people, but such is the state of affairs, that it is doubtful whether either of the above candidates can receive the nomination. Mr. Polk's name is sometimes mentioned, but we cannot think that his nomination can be seriously urged. There will, no doubt, be some trouble in selecting a proper person, and it is all important that the nominee should be one on whom all could unite.

The Whigs will hold their Convention on the 9th of June, in Philadelphia. . They suffering, but since the rain, every thing will have their own troubles, and the contest between the conflicting parties will be President of the United States-he was a severe. Mr. Clay's friends will, no doubt, Patriot, firm in his faith in Man's capacity the American one year. insist upon his nomination, but they con- for self-government, and always loving his stitute the minority of the Whig party .-He has many triends and admirers who, nevertheless, think him unavailable. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to get Scott and Clay upon one ticket. There is no doubt, but that Mr. Clay's friends will throw their influence in favor of Scott, which has lost a great and venerable citizen, especially as they have but little love for and with his family which find in his virtues Gen. Taylor who, we predict, will yet give their best example, and in his deep religious them much trouble.

> THE PENNSYLVANIA LAW JOURNAL. -The May number of this excellent publication has come to hand. We have not had time to read it, but in looking over its pages, we find much that is useful and interesting to members of the profession. It is edited by men of ability and learned in the Law, and should be in the hands of eyery Lawyer. Published monthly by Hamersley & co., Lancaster, and G. B. Zieber & co., Philadelphia.

We erroneously stated last week. that Mr. Baily of Jersey Shore, was connected with Mr. Kapp, in running the mail line from Harrisburg to Williamsport. Mr. gitive slaves, Gen'l Cameron, in reply, John O. Rockefellow, is associated with Mr. vindicated the character of Pennsylvania, Kapp. Mr. Frank, of Millersburg has the mail from this place to Millersburg.

Williamsport to Water Street.

Sheriff & Cummings, from Williamsport o Danville. To be run 6 times a week. R. S. Bailey, from Williamsport to Lewisburg-three times a week. Also from Williamsport to Collumsville.

R. S. Bailey, from Williamsport to Corn-

R. S. Baily, from Northumb'd to Wilks-

An accident occurred on the Reading Railroad, a few days since, by the blowing up of an English Locomotive, used on the road, by some of the men superintending ren into the public schools who are under the several others slightly wounded.

DEATH OF SENATOR ASHLEY .- The Washington Union announces the death of Gen. Ashley, Senator of the U.S. Senate from Arkansas, who died after a short illness of a few days. Arkansas is now without a U. S. Senator, Mr. Sevier having resigned his seat after his appointment as commissioner to Mexico.

DF INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE.—Our readers will perceive that an agent has been appointed, for the sale of this celebrated remedy for the Fever and Ague, in this place. The medicine can be had, by inquiring of

> CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Washington, April 29th, 1848.

In Senate.-A message was received from to send our military forces to prevent further massacre of the white inhabitants of Yucatan by the Indians. Mr. Hannegan moved that the message be

referred to the Committee on Foreign Af-Mr. Calhoun thought the proposition contained in the message, was unusual and dan'

gerous. He had hoped that the Mexican war had taught a lesson to the President to abstain from interference with the affairs of other na-

Mr. Foote said according to his understand ing, the Senator from South Carolina had misunderstood the object of the message. He was proceeding to explain, but gave way to motion to adjourn, which was made and carried, in consequence of the decease of Mr.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Mr. McKay noved to reconsider the resolution adopted yesterday, respecting binding by contract. He made some remarks on the subject when, it was informally postponed to receive the message from the President relative to

Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusets, moved t efer it to the Committee on Territories, and on this motion commenced a speech upon the annexation of new territory. In the midst of his remarks intelligence was received of the decease of Mr. Ashley, and the House ad-

We publish this week an act in reder 5 years, are excluded.

The Reading Railroad, now runs two trains every day. The time, stopping places, &c., will be seen in the adverti

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The following is a copy of the Circular ned by the American Minister in English upon the reception of the news of the death of J. Q. Adams:

"AMERICAN LEGATION, LONDON 27th March, 1848. I have this day received official intell ence that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, while fulfilling his duty amid the Representatives of the People of America, was suddenly struck by the hand of death, and expired in the Capitol on the 23d of February last.

So full of years that he numbered more o them than our Republic-the companion of the Fathers of our Constitution-having exercised the highest legislative functions in his native State and in the Councils of the Union—selected for employment abroad by Wash-INGTON-assisting one administration of his country in renewing what we may hope will prove an ever-enduring peace, and in contributing toward the emancipation of international Commerce-engaged under another in extending the blessings of American Freedom to new territories-himself for four years country above all lands of the earth.

The President, the Departments, Congress and the People have paid him funeral honors I invite the American Consuls and Vice Con. suls, and all others of my countrymen now in the United Kingdom, to join in the usual manifestation of sympathy with his country, trust their consolation. George Baneroft.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Further Time Asked for the Ratification of the Treaty-Mexicans Expecting Further Modifications-American Patrol fired upon in the City of Mexico-Charge of Murder against Pennsylvanians.

The Court of Inquiry has adjourned to the United States.

[Special Correspondence of the Picavune. CITY OF MEXICO, April 13, 1848.

is reported on the authority of the Progresso, the "Puro" paper, published at Queretaro, that Pena y Pena has asked that four months be now allowed him to obtain a ratification of the treaty. I can learn of no other authority for the report, and am disposed to doubt the truth; for Pena y Pena is desirous of the ratification of the treaty, his only prospeet of succeeding is by pressing the subject upon Congress immediately.

The prospect is still favorable for a speedy S. H. Lloyd & Judge Schnabel, from meeting of Congress at Queretaro; and for my own part, notwithstanding the contradictory rumors and reports on the subject, I shall be disappointed if the treaty is not ratified within a month or six weeks. In anticipation of favorable action upon the treaty, all the sick who can bear removal, numbering about one thousand, were yesterday sent to Jalapa, with an escort commanded by Lieut. Col. Preston, of the 4th Kentucky Regiment.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Section 4. That the directors of the severd school districts in this Commonwealth, excepting those in the city and county of Philadelphia, shall not be required to admit childlaw or laws as is inconsistent with the provisions of this section, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved April 11, 1848. Extract from the "Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government," &c.,

approved April 11, 1848.

That the Common School System, from and after the passage of this act, shall be deemed, held, and taken to be adopted by the several school districts in this Commonwealth, and that the school directors of the respective school districts from which the undrawn school appropriations were taken, by the act of the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania canal and railroad company," shall during the month of May, of the present year levy and assess a tax as required by existing laws to enable school districts to receive their portion of the the President respecting furnishing aid to Yu- State appropriation, and each of said school catan, and asking that power be given him districts in which a tax shall be so levied and assessed as aforesaid, shall thereupon receive its portion of the aforesaid appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, and shall be entitled to a deduction of twenty-five per cent. of all moneys paid into the county treasury by such district, for State purposes during the next ensuing school years, which noney so deduced, shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of school directors of such school district, and shall be exclusively appropriated to the erection of school houses in

Gen. Wool has ordered all the dogs in the

such school districts.

city of Monterey to be killed. There will be many a tear shed among the black-eyed senoritas at the destruction of their pets. This pronounciamento against the canine legions by the commanding officer may well be called a general massacre. The Gazette learns from its agent in Saltil-

lo, who had just arrived from Parras, that three Virginia volunteers had been murdered there a short time previous. The perpetrators had been arrested.

TIMBER MINING IN NEW JERSBY .- On the north side of Maurice Creek, New Jersey, the meadows and cedar swamps, as far up as the fast land, are filled with buried cedars to an unknown depth. In 1814 or 1815, an attempt was made to sink a well curb near Dennis Creek Landing, but after encountering much difficulty in cutting through a numlation to the Common Schools, which is ber of logs, the workmen were at last comimportant to all concerned. Children un- pelled to give up the attempt, by finding, at the depth of twenty feet, a compact mass of cedar logs. It is a constant business near Dennis Creek to "mine cedar shingles."

perity will surely trample upon you in adver-

PROSPECTUS

or the publication of the SUNBURY AMERICAN Greatly Enlarged and otherwise improved. The subscriber having assumed the pullication and entire control of the Sunbur American, will commence the publication of the same, on Saturday the 1st of April 1848, in an enlarged form and with entire new type. He designs to make the Am rican a valuable, as well as a hand family newspaper, worthy of the patronage of the public. It will be published every Saturday on good white paper,, at \$2 per

We make the following offers: To any person who will send us five subscribers and \$10 in advance, we will

Speci's Hinstrated edition of D'Anbigne's History of the Retermation, elegantly bound, 4 vol. in 2, price \$2.50. (see Agentians) advertisement.)
The John Donkey, (one year) published weekly at \$2 Godey's Lady Book, (one year) published monthly at 83 per annum,
Songs for the People, (one year) published monthly at 83 Per annum.

The Nineteenth Century, (one year) published quarterl at \$3 per annum.

Any person sending us five responsible subscribers, will be entitled to a copy of Or, any person sending us ten subscribers.

with \$10 on account, shall be entitled to a copy of the American for one year, and also a copy of either of the above works

H. B. MASSER. April 1, 1848. Editor and Proprietor.

## CHEAP NEW GOODS. John W. Friling.

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just received and oppened a splendid assortment of GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. The public are invited to call und examine for Sunbury, May 6, 1818-16

Notice.

FEVHE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has purchased the following articles, at Con-stables sale, on the 17th and 24th of April last, sold as the property of Adam Wolfgang and which he has loaned to the said Adam, until he sees proper to remove the same viz

1 brindle Cow.

1 Mare. 1 sett of Harness JACOB SEESHOLTZ. May 6, 1818-3t.

Notice.

ATHE subscirber gives notice that he has pur-A chased the following articles. at Constables sale, on the 17th and 24th of April last, sold as the property of Adam Wolfgang and which he has loaned to the said Adam, until he sees prop-

er to remove the same viz 1,10 2,26 1,59 1,02 1,60 2,05 2,26 do 3 Pigs I Calf, lame 1 do 1 Waggon acres Rye, more or less 10 do do do 8 acres Wheat, more or less 3 do Rye. 1 Wheelbarrow

HENRY MASSER

Good Intent Fire Company. On motion, it was resolved that the Secretary be directed to give notice in the "Sunbury who have not attended any stated said Company during the six months previous meeting, unless good cause to the contrary

Justice of the Peace for collection.

Extracted from the minutes of May 1st 1818:

HENRY DONNEL, Sec'y. Sunbury, May 6, 1848-

Phila., Reading, and Pottsville Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
CHANGE of Hours, and two Trains Dail y
each way, except Sundays.
On and after Monday, May 1st, 1848, two
trains will run each way, daily, between Phila.

MORNING LINE-ACCOMMODATION. Leaves Philadelphia at 75 A. M daily except Sundays.

Indays.

Passes Reading at 10 45 A. M.

Leaves Pottsville at 75 A. M. daily except
indays. Passes Reading at 9 10 A. M. The above Line stops at all way stations or AFTERNOON LINE-FAST TRAIN

Up Train. Down Train.
Leaves Philadelphia at Leaves Pottsville at 2 23 P M, daily except Sundays. Leaves Phonixville 3.45 Leaves Sch. Haven, 2 37 Pottstown, 4,15 " Port Clinton, 3 00 Reading. 5,00 " Reading, 3,50 Port Clinton, 5,45 " Pottstown, 4,30

Sch. Haven, 6.10 " Phonizville, 5 00 rrives at Pottsville, 6 20 Read, 5,50
The afternoon train will stop only at the above Arrives at Pottsamed stations. Passengers for other points must therefore take the Morning Line
Depot in Philadelphia, corner of Broad and

Vine Streets. No Passengers can enter the Car-unless provided with Tickets. NOTICE.—Fifty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger in these lines; and passengers are expressly prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel which will be at the risk of its owner. No

freight will be taken by these lines.

By order of Board of Managers.

S. BRADFORD, Secretary

May 6. 1848.—1f

FRENCH REVOLUTION. TYRANTS as well as Monopolies, must fall so must prices. That this is a fact can be

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Sept. 25, 1847—1y—c. May 8, 1848.